

Jean H. DuBuque, 53, Aide In Chennault's Air Firm

Jean H. DuBuque, 53, long active in aviation in Washington, died of a heart attack yesterday in Taipei, Formosa, where he was an official of Civil Air Transport, Ltd.

For the past 3 years Mr. DuBuque was director of public relations and advertising for C.A.T., the Nationalist Chinese airline founded by the late American Gen. Claire L. Chennault, of the Flying Tigers fame.

Mr. DuBuque also was editor of the C.A.T. Bulletin, the airline's magazine.

After World War II service as a squadron commander in the Army Air Corps, he came to Washington as a special consultant to the Secretary of the Air Force.

He left this position to become a special assistant to the Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation, and in 1952 was appointed executive director and secretary of the Corporation Aircraft Owners' Association, now the National Business Aircraft Association.

While here, he maintained a home at 1808 August drive, Silver Spring, Md., and was an active member of the First Church of Christ Scientist in Silver Spring.

Mr. DuBuque leaves his wife, Mary Lou, in Formosa, and a son, Michael, a sophomore at the University of Maryland now spending his summer vacation in Formosa. Private services will be held there.

CPYRGHT

MARCH 7, 1965

SAIGON-CONTROLLED PRESS HELD REACTIONARY

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1130 GMT
21 February 1965--S

(Interview with Mr. Tan Duc of the Democratic Patriotic Journalists Association on the situation of the authorized press in the areas controlled by the Saigon puppet government)

(Excerpt) Question: What is the situation of the press which is published publicly in the areas controlled by the puppet administration, such as Saigon, Hue, and Nha Trang?

Answer: I have not read all the newspapers published publicly in Saigon, Hue, and Nha Trang, but I can make some observations on a number of the newspapers I have read. Since (several words indistinct) the United States and puppet administration have been in an increasingly serious and confused political situation, and the contradiction in the internal organization of the counterrevolutionary clique, between the military and civilian force and the administrative authorities, and between the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and the people, especially the urban people, have become very acute. The South Vietnamese people's struggle for national salvation has achieved more great successes. The movement of struggle for freedom and democracy and against dictatorship, fascism, and U.S. intervention in all urban centers has developed vigorously.

Last year, the authorized press in the enemy--controlled areas operated in this political situation. This political situation was of course (several words indistinct) the attitude and content of the authorized press in Saigon and other cities. (Several words indistinct) following the overthrow of the government, the authorized press in Saigon entered a period (several words indistinct) as revealed by the public dispute among the reactionary political and religious (groups?). Due to the enemy's demagogic policy, in the beginning the authorized press could come into existence (easily?). In January 1964, some 43 newspapers were published in Saigon, and in August the number of newspapers reached 60. However, hundreds of applications for publishing newspapers are still under consideration.

It was a period of (word indistinct) in the expanded liberated areas. The authorized Saigon newspapers could be sold only in the urban centers. The level of political awareness and the struggle movement of the masses were steadily rising. (Sentence indistinct).

Many newspapers did not sell well, but still regularly printed many copies. The majority of newspapers published in the enemy-controlled areas could not (subsist?) by depending on their profits, but were subsidized by U.S. intelligence agencies such as the CIA, USIS, FBI, and so forth and by the puppet government and counterrevolutionary political parties. Certain papers were the enemy's tools, but some others depended on the financial assistance (several words indistinct) especially the commercial enterprises. (Several words indistinct) took advantage of the financial troubles of the press to apply oppressive measures and to seek ways and means to restrict the selling of newspapers and distribution of material for printing. Newsmen were compelled to deposit a sum of security money amounting to tens of thousands piasters. Through these maneuvers, they could oppress the opposition press. However, they could not hide their dictatorial and fascist face or their moves to brazenly oppress the press.

At the 7 February 1964, Nguyen Khanh decreed the state of emergency and on this basis, placed the press under strict censorship and severely controlled all means of publishing newspapers. The reaction of the press was continuous. There were 13 newspapers suspended by the puppet administration. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen organized the beating, arrest, and deportation of patriotic professional newsmen. They gathered a gang of bootlicking newsmen and secret agents to organize the so-called Press Council to command and control the newsmen's professional organizations.

Question: What is the Saigon newsmen's attitude toward the press regulations issued by the puppet government and toward the counterrevolutionary newspapers?

Answer: All the bootlicking newsmen and henchmen of the U.S. and puppet administration can not be considered on the same level as genuine newsmen, but should be exactly described as scabby dogs, (word indistinct), and reactionaries. At present, the professional newsmen in Saigon are very angry at the press regulations of the lackey administration. Moreover, it is necessary to recognize that the path of glory is to go along with the revolutionary newsmen who are making use of their pens and newspapers as sharp weapons with which to fight and resolutely vanquish the U.S. bandits and their henchmen to liberate South Vietnam.

Many true newsmen in Saigon and enemy-controlled areas are (writing about?) the rural areas with a view to protecting the truth, their profession, the national culture, and the relationship with the readers and compatriots. They are determined to fight to the end and not to move backward. They have no illusions and are not hesitant in the struggle against the dictatorial and fascist puppet government although (several words indistinct). They oppose the U.S. aggressive policy and war on our territory and demand that genuine democratic freedoms be implemented, that the U.S. imperialists withdraw all their troops, advisers, and weapons from South Vietnam, and that independence, neutrality, and peace be achieved in South Vietnam. The genuine newsmen now working publicly in Saigon and other cities in South Vietnam are determined to employ their pens and newspapers as sharp weapons, to cooperate with the entire people to defeat the U.S. bandits and their henchmen, and to encourage and heighten to the highest degree the Vietnamese people's tradition of heroic unsubmissiveness (several words indistinct).

Question: Is it (true?) that the authorized Saigon press is reactionary?

Answer: The reactionary nature of the Saigon press is revealed by the internal contradictions among the counterrevolutionary political and religious forces in Saigon, which are competing with one another to deceive and win the loyalty of the people and to develop their prestige and influence. The reactionary political and religious parties and the psychological warfare organs of the puppet administration and army have their (own papers?). The (several words indistinct) has its paper, CHINH LUAN; the Vietnam Nationalist Party has its paper, SAO TRANG; the paper XAY DUNG is the organ of the reactionary Catholics; the paper DAN QUYEN belongs to the secret agents, and so forth.

Because of this situation, the political attitude of the authorized Saigon newspapers is very complex. However, a number of characteristics can be seen. The reactionary nature is truly the attitude of the authorized press in the enemy-controlled areas. The matter of carrying on business as a commercial enterprise is secondary. The antipolitical attitude of the authorized press in the enemy-controlled areas is not as brazen as it was under the Diem-Nhu regime, but is more artful and harmful. This press deals with the two problems of peace and U.S. interventionist policy, but abstains from speaking of the U.S. aggressive policy and war in South Vietnam and from demanding the U.S. withdrawal from this country. (Sentence indistinct). It is critical of the puppet government for heightening the counterrevolutionary political line of the reactionary parties, (several words indistinct) freedom, democracy, independence, economic development, and so forth. At the same time, the authorized Saigon newspapers have sown confusion and disappointment in the people's hearts, poisoned the people's revolutionary fighting spirit and pushed the youth

CPYRGHT

Question: You said that the authorized Saigon press has a content which harms and corrupts the people's spirit. What is this content?

Answer: Apart from its reactionary political nature, the authorized Saigon press bears an overtly depraved and lewd content. Serials and (word indistinct) are very pornographic, having themes concerning marriages that fail and (word indistinct). The bootlicking journalists even publish pictures and articles on love fashions (several words indistinct) and so forth. Along with the decadent movement prevailing in tea shops and dancing bars (several words indistinct), the aforementioned content of the authorized Saigon press has exerted a harmful influence on the spirit of its readers, especially the juveniles and youth.

Question: Was the Saigon puppet administration's traitorous and terroristic policy last year (several words indistinct)?

Answer: (Several words indistinct) in the past as well as at present due to the dispute between the political and religious parties and the administration (several words indistinct) and although the puppet authorities pretend to implement the freedom of the press, the truth is that they continue to oppress and terrorize the press and obstruct the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech.

On 1 February 1964, Nguyen Khanh promulgated a temporary law decree on the press and used Decree No. 61 of 3 October 1962 to threaten with death sentence newsmen accused of publishing false news and undermining public security.